



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for July, 1904.*

Tuberculosis, 6; malaria, 8; tetanus, 1; gastro-intestinal diseases, 18; diphtheria, 1; other causes, 34; total, 65.

The sanitary condition of the city is bad, and considerable sickness is reported in the city.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, one vessel was inspected at this port and bill of health issued for the United States. Total crew, 65; passengers, 8. The vessel was in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

Considerable sickness still exists in the city and there is no improvement in sanitary conditions.

*Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever and enteric fever—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 9, as follows:

During the week ended August 6, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels bound for ports in the United States.

There have been reported since last week 5 new cases of scarlatina and 1 of enteric fever originating in this city. For the reasons stated in my previous report, it is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of cases of scarlet fever prevailing, since they are not all reported to the health officer. To my knowledge no deaths have occurred in the city from this disease up to the present time. Recently one of the city physicians has been assigned to attend all cases of scarlet fever only, with the view of preventing the transmission of the contagion; but the sanitary guards which proved so successful in other instances have not been reestablished, the claim being made that the city is very short of police and of means to hire extra force to attend the numerous infected places requiring isolation.

On close investigation into the origin of the prevailing cases of enteric fever in this city, it has been found that in every instance except one the water supply had been taken from the city wells instead of from the aqueduct, or main source, which fact would indicate the possibility of the former being contaminated. Here again the city has a difficult problem to confront to remedy this evil. The water rent from the main source is so high (about \$4 per month) that it is beyond the means of the poorer classes, and these are compelled to use it from a different source of supply, either from wells or cisterns, whether it be wholesome or not, inasmuch as the city, through lack of means, is unable to provide for this public necessity; hence the impracticability for the present time of forbidding the use of the contaminated water from the city wells and the possibility of the existing conditions being allowed to stand indefinitely.

The mortuary statistics of Matanzas for the first ten days of August will be submitted with my next report.

*Report from Santiago.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 9, as follows:

During the week ended August 9, 1904, bills of health were issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

*Mortality report for the week ended August 6, 1904.*

Cause of death.	Number.	Bertillon number.
Pernicious fever .....	2	4
Tubercle of lungs .....	5	27
Tubercle of intestines .....	1	29
Cancer of liver .....	1	40
Myelitis, chronic .....	1	63
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	1	64
Organic heart disease .....	2	79
Arterio-sclerosis .....	1	81
Enterocolitis (under 2 years) .....	4	105
Hepatic cirrhosis .....	1	112
Appendicitis .....	1	118
Puerperal septicæmia .....	1	137
Congenital debility .....	1	151
Ill-defined or unspecified .....	1	179
Total .....	23	

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 26.28 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, July 31, 1904, as follows:

*Plague.*

*Egypt.*—During the week ended July 16 there were registered 14 fresh cases of plague (with 8 deaths), namely, 5 cases (1 death) in Zagazig, 4 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Bibeh, 3 cases (1 death) in the district of Beni-Suef, and 2 cases (2 deaths) in Alexandria.

*Japan.*—During the month of April there occurred in Formosa 1,535 cases of plague (and 1,008 deaths), viz: 646 cases (402 deaths) in Kagi, 9 cases (8 deaths) in Taipeh, 523 cases (383 deaths) in Tainan, 345 cases (206 deaths) in Ensuiiko, 5 cases (3 deaths) in Hozam, 4 cases (5 deaths) in Toroku, and 3 cases (1 death) in Kilung.

*British South Africa.*—According to the latest bulletin, 1 plague patient died in the hospital at Durban and 2 new patients were admitted.

*Brazil.*—In Rio de Janeiro, during the period from May 23 to June 26, there were registered 8 cases of plague and 4 deaths.

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to official bulletin No. 26, dated July 12, there have been registered 227 new cases of cholera (with 213 deaths).

*Smallpox.*

*German Empire.*—During the week ended July 16 there were registered 3 cases of smallpox in Berlin.

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 16 was a little higher than in the preceding week, amounting—calculated on the year—to 14.7 per 1,000 of the population, this being lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.7 per 1,000. The following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, namely: